

## Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.  
New York, Feb. 23.—Silver, 48 3/4c;  
Lead, 3.82@3.87; Spelter, 9.45 bid;  
Copper, 14.75@14.87.

# The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

4 P. M. CITY EDITION  
TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and  
Wednesday Fair; Not Much Change  
in Temperature.

Forty-fifth Year—No. 45.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1915.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

## ANOTHER AMERICAN SHIP IS SUNK OFF COAST OF GERMANY

Another Norwegian Vessel Is Sunk in English Channel—Russians Stand at Bay on Home Territory—Both Austrians and Russians Claim Victories in Carpathians—Two Brigades of Austrians Are Driven Off in Eastern Galicia With Loss of 1,500 Prisoners, Twenty Officers and Several Machine Guns.

## REPEATED ATTACKS REPULSED BY RUSSIANS

Germans Claim Gains in Western Arena—Rheims Is Subjected to Heavy Bombardment and Famous Cathedral Made Special Target—Twenty Homes Destroyed and Twenty Civilians Killed—Capture of Another Town Near Muebach Is Claimed by the Germans—Heavy Artillery Engagements Mark Fighting in France.

Berlin, Feb. 23, via London, 7:45 p. m.—The American steamer Carib has gone to the bottom off the German coast in the North Sea as a result of running on a mine. At the time of this disaster to the Carib, the vessel was not using the route laid down in the German marine instructions.

Paris, Feb. 23, 2:25 p. m.—The Balkan News Agency has received a dispatch from Athens, dated Monday, February 22, saying that the allied fleet in bombarding the Dardanelles, threw 2,000 heavy projectiles into the Turkish forts Sunday. The Ottoman batteries replied feebly without hitting any of the allied warships. The allies continued their fire Monday but with diminished intensity.

The steamer Carib belonged to the Clyde line. She was of 2,280 tons net and left Charleston January 25 for Bremen. She was in command of Captain Cole. The Carib was built in 1882 at Port Glasgow, Scotland. She was 288 feet long and 36 feet beam.

Paris, Feb. 23, via London, 3:40 p. m.—The war office today announced: "There is nothing of importance to add to last night's communication. West of Lombardzide the enemy made ready to deliver two infantry attacks, which, coming under our fire, could not be carried home."

"The bombardment of Rheims, reported yesterday evening, was extremely violent. It lasted for a period of six hours, followed by a period of five hours. Fifteen hundred shells were dropped in all quarters of the town. What remains of the cathedral was made a special target and suffered seriously. The interior of the vaulted roof, which had resisted until now, was burst. About twenty houses were fired and twenty civilians killed."

"To the east of the Argonne, between Malincourt and the Meuse, our battery found a German battery and blew up its ammunition wagons. "Along the remaining part of the front there is nothing to report."

Suwalki, Poland, Saturday, Feb. 20, via Berlin and London, Feb. 23, 4:50 p. m.—The German forces under Marshal Von Hindenburg, by hard fighting and extraordinary marches, inflicted a striking defeat on the Russians opposed to them in the recent battle of the Mazurian Lakes country. The Russian remnants are a negligible quantity in the operations now in progress. The Russians killed and wounded in the four days' fighting are estimated at 20,000 men.

Over 60,000 Russians out of a total of 150,000 engaged are prisoners in German hands.

Russian War Report.  
Petrograd, Feb. 23.—Repulses of the Austrians and Germans at several points on the eastern battle front are claimed by the Russians in an official communication issued last night. It is stated that in Eastern Galicia, southeast of Stanislaw, two brigades of Austrian troops were driven off with a loss of 1,500 prisoners, including 20 officers and several machine guns. The communication follows:

"Fighting continues on the right bank of the Bobr and the Narew, in isolated engagements. An encounter of secondary importance occurred near Grodno, on the Lysyok road, in which we attacked the Germans."

"The guns of the fortress were used actively and effectively in the fighting in the Ossowetz district. On the road from Lomza we took Jedwabno after a fierce combat. The enemy took the offensive with considerable force in Przasnysz region."

General Villages Captured.  
"We captured several villages on the road between Raczon and Pionak, taking 500 German prisoners on the left bank of the Vistula."

"Attacks of the enemy on the north bank of the Pilica in the district of Lopozno were repulsed."

"It has been definitely learned that the Austrians suffered very heavy losses north of Zakliczyn, in western Galicia, on February 22."

Counter Attacks Repulsed.  
"After capturing the heights of Smolinka, east of Lupkow Pass in the Carpathians, our troops repulsed repeated counter attacks of the Austrians who reached a point within a few yards of our position, but were forced back with very heavy losses."

"The Germans delivered four attacks against the height of Myto Kozlourka, on the night of February 20, but were driven back. We had carried the hill which was an important part of the enemy's position."

"We attacked the Austrians south of

of Stanislaw in eastern Galicia and drove back two brigades after a combat in which the bayonet sometimes was used. We took here 1,500 prisoners, including twenty officers and several machine guns."

Berlin War Statement.  
Berlin, Feb. 23, via wireless to London, 3:20 p. m.—The German war office today issued this report:

"In the west: The Calais fortress was freely bombarded during the night of February 21-22 with missiles from an airship."

"Yesterday the French again delivered an attack in the Champagne district north of Perthe, but with disastrous results. Each of their advance movements broke down under our fire. At Ailly and Apremont the French forces were driven back to their positions after having first secured some minor successes. In the Vosges, the Sattelkopf, to the north of Muebach, has been taken by storm. Otherwise there has been nothing of importance to report in the west."

Russian Advance Fails.  
"In the east: An advance attempted by the Russians with forces quickly gathered together from Grodno arriving in a northwestern direction resulted in failure. The number of cannon taken in the pursuit of the Russians after the battle of the Mazurian lakes has been increased to over 300 and includes ten pieces of heavy caliber."

"To the northwest of Ossowetz, north of Lomza, and in the vicinity of Przasnysz, the fighting continues. On the Vistula, to the east of Plock, we have advanced further into the Wysogrod district."

"In Poland, south of the Vistula, an advance by a Russian division on our position on the Rawa river has been repulsed."

Review of War Situation.  
London, Feb. 23, 12:15 p. m.—The Russian tenth army, which, according to an official report by Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief in the field, lost one of its corps in the last big battle in East Prussia, now stands at bay along the line of the Narew, Bobr and Niemien rivers within Russian territory."

"The latest official communication relates many isolated engagements in this region which may mean a counter offensive is in progress, but of this there is no confirmation."

Both Sides Claim Victories.  
In the southern flank also the Russians have reported local success but these are not admitted by Vienna which claims that all Russian counter attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians. Both sides report the capture of many prisoners and while the fighting has been without definite result, it is evident that the struggle for the mountain passes has been extremely sanguinary and that the combats in Galicia have assumed a more violent character."

Artillery engagements have been the distinguishing feature of activity along the western battle front during the past twenty-four hours, with the French claiming the destruction of a heavy German gun at Lombardzide and admitting that the city of Rheims has been violently bombarded."

The only recent activity in the air has been provided by a single Zeppelin which dropped bombs on Calais yesterday, while the only incident of note in connection with the submarine blockade has been the safe arrival at Liverpool of the Cunard line steamer

Orduna from New York February 13. Nothing further has been heard in England of the German submarines overdue at Cuxhaven concerning whose safety the Germans are anxious.

British Semi-Weekly Report.  
London, Feb. 23, 1:55 a. m.—The British semi-weekly report on operations on the continent, given out today, reads as follows:

"The enemy continues to show considerable activity; in the neighborhood of Ypres, several attacks and counter attacks have occurred. At 6 a. m., on February 21, the enemy exploded an elaborate series of mines which destroyed one of our trenches. A new line was prepared a short distance in the rear and immediately occupied. Any attempts at further progress have been completely frustrated."

Infantry Captures Trench.  
"Near Givrenchy our infantry, after a successful bombardment, captured a trench of the enemy and blew it up. An attempted attack by the enemy along La Bassee canal was easily repulsed by our artillery."

"South of the river Lys there has been an increase in artillery and rifle fire in which our troops showed marked superiority. Along the remainder of our front there has been nothing more than artillery duels. The thick weather has handicapped the work of aircraft."

## WAR BULLETINS

Paris, Feb. 25.—Colonel Marchand of Fashoda fame, has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general.

Building More Submarines.  
Amsterdam, via London, Feb. 22, 9:45 p. m.—The Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant says it learns from Antwerp that German submarines are still being built in the docks at Hoboken, Belgium, and that when they are completed they will be sent to Zebrugge or Ostend.

Paris, Feb. 23, 3:30 a. m.—When tension between Turkey and Greece was greatest last week, says the Petit Parisien, the Turkish minister at Sofia asked the Bulgarian government if it would permit Turkish troops to pass through Bulgaria for an attack upon Greece, should war be declared. Premier Radoslavoff replied, the paper asserts, that neither country would be permitted to transport troops across Bulgarian territory.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The charge by Germany and Austria that submarines are being manufactured in the United States for Great Britain was discussed today at the cabinet meeting, but without action, because Secretary Daniels had not finished his investigation.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The entente allies have made representations to the United States that Germany is not meeting the cost of care of her prisoners of war in their camps and have asked the United States, as having for the diplomatic interest of all the warring powers, to make representations to Berlin.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Hearings on charges against Federal Judge A. G. Dayton of West Virginia continued today before the house judiciary subcommittee, with the judge on the stand being cross examined. He denied numerous minor charges that he had failed to enforce the law and that he was "temperamentally unfit" for the bench.

"I do not think I would be human," he said, "if I had not had tilts and disagreements with attorneys. More than three-fourths of the lawyers in the district over which I preside have sent resolutions to this committee expressing faith in my integrity."

Roosevelt Promises Position.  
Questioned about the resignation of his predecessor, Judge Jackson, and his own appointments, Dayton testified that a year before he was appointed, President Roosevelt had told him that he would give him a place on the federal bench "in spite of senators or anyone else."

Representative Gard asked whether Dayton had taken any part in the investigation which preceded the resignation of Jackson.

"You were close to President Roosevelt," he said, "and you were close to Attorney General Moody. Didn't you aid this investigation personally?"

Judge Dayton replied that he had no recollection of taking any part in the investigation and remembered only one conversation with Mr. Moody about it. He said he did not work with Charles F. Teter, Judge Reese Blissard and Major Stonaker of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in the investigation.

Zeppelin Bombs Destroy Homes.  
Calais, Feb. 23, via Paris, 1:55 a. m.—The Zeppelin which yesterday bombarded Calais apparently was driven by pilots thoroughly familiar with the vicinity, for it came from the sea directly to Fonteniette, crossing the city at its greatest width. It flew at a height of about 1000 feet. The first bomb fell when the Zeppelin was above the point where the

## CANDIDATES FOR D. A. R. PRESIDENCY



Mrs. George T. Guernsey (left) and Mrs. William T. Story.

Already two candidates for the presidency of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been announced, although the elections will not take place until April. These two, it is believed, will be the principal contestants for the honor and one or the other will in all likelihood be the next president general. Mrs. William C. Story of New York, the present incumbent, has just announced her candidacy for re-election, and Mrs. George T. Guernsey, the present regent of Kansas, is to oppose her. Mrs. Guernsey comes from Independence, Kansas, and expects to have the support of the west and south in the election.

## JUDGE DAYTON CROSS-EXAMINED

Denies Numerous Charges and That He Is "Temperamentally Unfit for Bench."

## ROOSEVELT'S PROMISE

Has Poor Memory Regarding Investigation of Judge Jackson Before Resignation.

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Landis to Decide.  
Chicago, Feb. 23.—It was announced today that Judge Landis probably would give his decision this week in the Federal league's anti-trust suit against organized baseball.

## HEAVY STORM IN MIDDLE WEST

Wind, Snow and Sleet Prostrate Telephone and Telegraph Wires—Communication Cut Off.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—A wind, snow and sleet storm prostrated telephone and telegraph wires in western Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, according to advices received today by the telegraph companies. Many poles have been blown down and several cities cut off from wire communication.

Telegraph service out of Chicago to the west was badly hampered early today and the companies said there was little prospect of improvement for at least 24 hours.

Captain's Remarks Made in Confidence.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Captain William Mitchell of the army general staff, who recently said an enemy could take and hold the American seaboard, has explained to Secretary Garrison's satisfaction that he was speaking at a private meeting, thought his remarks were privileged and had no idea they would be published. Mr. Garrison said today the incident was closed.

Finest Hospital Ship in Service.

London, Feb. 19.—The British Red Cross hospital ship Asturias, which the allies assert was subjected to a submarine attack, is by far the finest hospital ship in the British service. It lies between Harve and Southampton. In the old days, the ship was in the South American passenger service and was then noted for its luxurious accommodations and steadiness in rough weather. Luxurious fittings are now cleared away, but nothing has been lost on the side of comfort. There are twelve hundred swinging beds for the wounded, who receive every care possible in a land hospital. While surgical operations at sea are generally avoided on hospital ships, unless of a minor kind, the operating theatre of the Asturias is so well equipped that many serious cases are handled there.

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List of Casualties.  
The Bluff correspondent gives the list of casualties among the Indians as five, including one warrior, one squaw and three paposes. The warrior and two children were killed in the first encounter and the squaw and the other child were drowned when attempting to ford the San Juan river in the first day's retreat. Known casualties among the whites consists of Alen killed and Condoia wounded. The five members of the posse who became isolated from the others returned safely last night, according to this message. Marshal Nebeker has just sent for 5000 additional rounds of ammunition.

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Plutes Come Woman.  
Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 23.—Mrs. H. P. Dalley of Salt Lake City, Utah, an early-day resident in the vicinity of Bluff, owes her life to "Polk" and "Posey," the two Plute Indian chiefs now leading the hostiles. Mrs. Dalley, then Mrs. A. M. Barton, says that in 1887 two Navajo Indians came to the trading post her husband conducted and engaged in a quarrel with him. One of the Indians was killed and Barton received a wound from which he died a week later. The surviving Navajo was rushing to attack Mrs. Dalley when "Polk" and "Posey" came on the scene and drove him off. The Navajo left for reinforcements, but before he returned with other Navajos the Plutes had spread the alarm and had gathered a sufficient force of their own tribesmen and white men to defend the place. Tse-Ne-Gat, the outlaw, whose escape caused the present trouble, was a little boy at the time and assisted "Polk," his father, to nurse Barton until his death. Barton's body was taken to Bluff for burial and the store was left in care of the Plute Indians for several days. Mrs. Dalley says she found everything intact on her return.

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## INDIAN AGENT WIRES WASHINGTON SITUATION IN UTAH SERIOUS

Citizens Much Alarmed and Want Government to Take Decisive Action—Marshal Nebeker Insists That Warrant on Renegade Be Served—Indians Holding in Hills—Agent Trying to Get in Touch With Friendly Element in Effort to Effect Peaceable Arrest of Hatch.

## INDIANS FORTIFY IN BUTLER WASH

Posse Organizing to Advance on Renegades' New Position—Indian Guides Obtained to Assist Whites—Five Missing Members of Posse Returned Safely to Camp Last Night—Marshal Sends for More Ammunition—Ninety More Indians Join "Old Posey's" Band—Salt Lake Woman Owes Life to "Polk" and "Posey."

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 23.—A message just received from Bluff, says Indians are entering the town. It is not known as yet, whether they are Plutes seeking a parley or the Navajo Indian police from Ship Rock agency.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 23.—A telephone message received from Bluff at 1130 a. m. says Indian Agent Jenkins has wired Washington as follows:

"Situation here still serious. Citizens much alarmed and want the government to take decisive action. Marshal Nebeker very properly insists that warrant be served. Indians holding in hills. I am endeavoring to get in touch with the friendly element among the Indians to have them assist in efforts to effect peaceable arrest of Hatch."

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## SUPREME COURT DECIDES CASES

Heyburn Rate Law Is Upheld—Award of Damages to Shippers Lawful.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The Heyburn rate law was interpreted by the supreme court as authorizing the interstate commerce commission to award damages to shippers for unfair rates and discriminations, no matter at what date arising, provided claims were filed before August 28, 1917, which the court held was the date the act went into effect.

The court held that Henry A. Meeker, a New York coal dealer, was entitled to \$116,000 damages from the Lehigh Valley railroad for claims dating back to 1900. Thousands of other claims were filed within the first year after the rate law went into effect. In the Meeker case, the railroad sought to limit recovery to two years before passage of act.

Eight-Hour Law Upheld.  
Washington, Feb. 23.—The California eight-hour labor law for women employed in manufacturing and in mercantile establishments, except those in harvesting and canning fruit, boarding houses and graduate nurses in hospitals, was upheld as constitutional by the supreme court today.

The decision established the principle that reducing the hours of women's labor to eight hours a day is not an improper exercise of police power. Hitherto the court had been called upon to go only so far as to uphold a limitation to ten hours a day in the Massachusetts law and 54 hours a week in the Ohio law.

Conviction for Conspiracy.  
Washington, Feb. 23.—Conviction of the Joplin Mercantile company and Joseph Miller of Joplin, Mo., of conspiracy to introduce intoxicating liquors into the Indian country by shipping from Joplin to Tulsa, Okla., was upheld today by the supreme court. The court held, however, that the act of congress against introducing liquor into the Indian country was not enforceable as to intrastate traffic at least so long as local prohibition continued by state law.

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